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⁴ Simon Rogers, "Occupy Protests around the World: Full List Visualized," The Guardian, < <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2011/oct/17/occupy-protests-world-list-map>>.

⁵ Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, *The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone* (London, UK: Penguin Books, 2010).

⁶ Robert Dahl, *A Preface to Economic Democracy* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1985); see also Robin Archer, *Economic Democracy: The Politics of Feasible Socialism* (Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press, 1995); David Ellerman, *The Democratic Worker-Owned Firm: A New Model for the East and West* (London, UK: Unwin Hyman, 1990); and Donald George, *Economic Democracy: The Political Economy of Self-Management and Participation* (London, UK: Macmillan Press, 1993).

⁷ Power itself is, of course, a complex term. See Steven Lukes, *Power: A Radical View*, 2nd ed. (Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005), for an insightful discussion of these complexities.

⁸ A related issue that I sidestep here is the study of the influence that unequal wealth has in affecting the political process, campaign finance reform, and so forth. While this is clearly an important topic, it is more of an issue of political democracy than economic democracy per se.

⁹ Paul De Grauwe and Filip Camerman, "How Big are the Big Multinational Companies?," *Tijdschrift voor economie en management* 47:3 (2002), pp. 311-326.

¹⁰ Charles Lindblom, *Politics and Markets: The World's Political Economic Systems* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), p. 356.

¹¹ Dahl, *A Preface to Economic Democracy*; see also Michael Walzer, *Spheres of Justice* (New York: Basic Books, 1983). This so-called "parallel argument" has provoked a fertile discussion about democratic legitimacy in an attempt to clarify where exactly democracy is warranted and where it is not. Jan Narveson, "Democracy and Economic Rights," *Social Philosophy and Policy* 9:1 (1992), pp. 29-61; Richard Arneson, "Democratic Rights at National and Workplace Levels," in David Copp, Jean Hampton, and John E. Roemer (eds), *The Idea of Democracy* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1993), pp. 118-148; and Robert Mayer, "Robert Dahl and the Right to Workplace Democracy," *The Review of Politics* 63:2 (2001), pp. 221-247.

¹² Dahl, *A Preface to Economic Democracy*, p. 111.

¹³ It is important to point out that workplace democracy would not be suitable across the entire economy. It is not appropriate for firms of strategic national importance (such as oil), or for firms that are very capital intensive, or for the public sector. It is possible that for these kinds of workplaces some form of co-determination between representatives of internal workers and representatives of the broader society would be more appropriate.

¹⁴ For example, the Mondragon Corporation, with about thirty thousand members, has a Cooperative Congress which acts like a mini-parliament, composed of elected representatives from every co-op (in proportion to their size).

¹⁵ Likewise, regulations are blunt but often useful tools for the defense of workers' freedoms. But just like unions, their strength lies in their ability to defend and protect; they are largely inadequate in terms of fostering self-determination.

¹⁶ Cole, *Guild Socialism Re-Stated*, p. 20.

¹⁷ SBA, *The Small Business Economy: A Report to the President* (Washington, DC: US Small Business Administration, Office of Adocacy, 2008), p. 278.

¹⁸ The Economist, "The Rich, the Poor and the Growing Gap between Them—Inequality in America," *The Economist*, June 15, 2006, < <http://www.economist.com/node/7055911>>.

¹⁹ John ... Academy of ... month's work the same

²⁰ Greg ... iversity Press, 2003).

²¹ K ... ustrial Relations 19:2

²² Hans ... ansfeld, "Low Job ... 314:7080 (1997), pp. ... 558-565; see also Douglas E. Booth, "Economic Democracy as an Environmental Measure," *Ecological Economics* 12 (1995), pp.

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³⁵ See for example, Paola Sapienza, “The Effects of Government Ownership on Bank Lending,” *Journal of Financial Economics* 72:2 (2004), pp. 357–384.

³⁶ Charles Ferguson and Donal McKillop, *The Strategic Development of Credit Unions* (Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons, 1997).

³⁷ Alan Lipietz, “The Limits of Bank Nationalization in France,” in Lawrence Harris, Jerry Coakley, Martin Croasdale and Trevor Evans (eds), *New Perspectives on the Financial System* (London, UK: Croom Helm, 1988), p. 389.

³⁸ See for instance, David Schweickart, *After Capitalism* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2002); see also Robin Blackburn, “For a Public Utility Finance System,” *New Left Project*, < http://www.newleftproject.org/index.php/site/article_comments/for_a_public_utility_finance_system>.

³⁹ Jonathan D. Ostry, Atish R. Ghosh, Karl Habermeier, Marcos Chamon, Mahvash S. Qureshi and Dennis B.S. Reinhardt, “Capital Inflows: The Role of Controls,” *IMF Staff Position Note* (SPN/10/04. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, 2010).

⁴⁰ Kevin Gallagher, “Capital Controls Are Prudent but Not Easy,” *Financial Times*, < <http://blogs.ft.com/beyond-brics/2010/10/20/capitals-controls-are-prudent-but-not-easy/>>.

⁴¹ Barry Eichengreen, James Tobin, and Charles Wyplosz, “Two Cases for Sand in the Wheels of International Finance,” *The Economic Journal* 105:428 (1995), pp. 162–172.

⁴² Thomas Palley, “Rethinking the Economics of Capital Mobility and Capital Controls,” *Brazilian Journal of Political Economy* 29:3 (2009), pp. 15–34; see also Gerald Epstein, Ilene Grabel, and K.S. Jomo, “Capital Management Techniques in Developing Countries: An Assessment of Experiences from the 1990s and Lessons for the Future,” *Political Economy Research Institute* 56 (2003), pp. 1–36.

⁴³ Stanford, Paper Boom.

⁴⁴ Worldwide there are over fifty-two thousand credit unions involving 188 million people, in one hundred countries: WOCCU, “International Credit Union System,” *World Council of Credit Unions*, < <http://www.woccu.org/memberserv/intlcusystem>>.

⁴⁵ Michal Kalecki, “Political Aspects of Full Employment,” in Jerzy Osiatynski (ed.), *Collected Works of Michel Kalecki* (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1990 [1943]), pp. 347–356; see also Adam Przeworski, *Capitalism and Social Democracy* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1985); and Fred Block, “The Ruling Class Does Not Rule: Notes on the Marxist Theory of the State,” *Socialist Revolution* 33:6 (1977), pp. 6–28.

⁴⁶ Lindblom, *Politics and Markets*.

⁴⁷ Edward Boorstein, *Allende's Chile* (New York: International Publishers, 1977); see also Mark Weisbrot and L. Sandoval, “The Venezuelan Economy in the Chavez Years,” *Center for Economic and Policy Research* (2007), pp. 1–23.

⁴⁸ Stanford, Paper Boom, p. 254.

⁴⁹ Joshua Cohen and Joel Rogers, *On Democracy* (Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin Books, 1983).

⁵⁰ This is not to say that the state should cease from engaging in higher-level investments. Clearly certain kinds of investments—such as cross-country train networks—require implementation at the highest levels. The difference is that economic democrats argue that as much as possible public investment should be decentralized to local levels where it can be most adequately deliberated on by regular people affected by such investment.


⁵¹ Michael Fox, “Venezuela's Secret Grassroots Democracy,” *Venezuela Analysis*, < <http://www.venezuelanalysis.com/analysis/2090>>.

⁵² Boavista, “The Role of the State in the Construction of a New Political Order,” *Politics and Society* 26 (1998), pp. 1–12.

⁵³ David Collier, “The Role of the State in the Construction of a New Political Order,” *Politics and Society* 26 (1998), pp. 1–12.

⁵⁴ Clara Lora, “The Role of the State in the Construction of a New Political Order,” *Politics and Society* 26 (1998), pp. 1–12.

⁵⁵ Clara Lora, “The Role of the State in the Construction of a New Political Order,” *Politics and Society* 26 (1998), pp. 1–12.



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⁵³ David Schweickart, “Nonsense on Stilts,” Znet, < <http://www.zcommunications.org/nonsense-on-stilts-by-david-schweickart>>.

⁵⁶ Quoted in Bruno Jossa and Gaetano Cuomo, *The Economic Theory of Socialism and the Labour-Managed Firm* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 1997), p. 120.

⁵⁷ Paul A. Samuelson and William D. Nordhaus, *Economics*, 14th ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1992).

⁵⁸ Edward N. Wolff, *Recent Trends in Household Wealth in the United States* (Annandale-on-Hudson, New York: The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, 2007). A democratic market system would require not only the existence of (roughly) equal votes, but also that price signals be accurate reflections of the social cost of production so that people have clear information on which to base their “votes.” This requires minimizing the main factors that distort price signals, such as major externalities and monopolies. The point is not that this would be easy to do; in particular, reducing the inequality of “votes” that people have would clearly face enormous resistance. The point is rather that the market system has deep democratic potential that we should strive over time to realize.

⁵⁹ Jonas Pontusson, *Inequality and Prosperity: Social Europe vs. Liberal America* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2005).

⁶⁰ Jonas Pontusson, *Inequality and Prosperity: Social Europe Vs. Liberal America* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2005); see also David Austen-Smith, Jeffry A. Frieden, Miriam A. Golden, Karl Ove Moene and Adam Przeworski (eds), *Selected Works of Michael Wallerstein: The Political Economy of Inequality, Unions, and Social Democracy* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2008); and Gøsta Esping-Andersen, *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism* (Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 1990).

⁶¹ For instance, in the US, monetary policy is set by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), which is composed of twelve participants, five of whom are presidents of privately owned district banks and thus totally unaccountable to the public. The remaining seven are members of the Board of Governors, and are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate for fourteen-year terms. Such a long tenure is a way of ensuring their independence from the democratic process.

⁶² Alberto Alesina and Lawrence H. Summers, “Central Bank Independence and Macroeconomic Performance: Some Comparative Evidence,” *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking* 25:2 (1993), pp. 151–162.

⁶³ Alex Cukierman, “Central Bank Independence and Monetary Control,” *The Economic Journal* 104:427 (1994), pp. 1437–1448. The worry is that politicians may have strong incentives prior to election time to engage in “politicking”; that is, manipulating interest rates to try to lower employment. This is a problem because it may be the case that short-term improvements in unemployment result in long-term problems of inflation. So such politicking may help to get the politician re-elected, but only by introducing long-term costs to the economy (often called an “inflationary bias”).

⁶⁴ Joseph Stiglitz, “Central Banking in a Democratic Society,” *De Economist* 146:2 (1998), pp. 199–226; see also Robert Pollin, “Financial Structures and Egalitarian Policy,” *Political Economy Research Institute*, no. 182 (1995), pp. 26–37; and Samuel Bowles, David M. Gordon, and Thomas E. Weisskopf, *Beyond the Waste Land: A Democratic Alternative to Economic Decline* (Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1983).

⁶⁵ Stanley Fischer, “Central-Bank Independence Revisited,” *The American Economic Review* 85:2 (1995), pp. 201–206.

⁶⁶ Sylvester C.W. Eijffinger and Marco Hoeberichts, “Central Bank Accountability and Transparency: Theory and Some Evidence,” *International Finance* 5:1 (2002), pp. 73–96.

⁶⁷ An important objection that we do not address here is that workplace democracy is clearly only relevant to workers—it ignores the plight of the unemployed, homemakers, and others. Bruce Ackerman and Anne Alstott, “Why Stakeholding?,” in Erik Olin Wright (ed.), *Redesigning Distribution: Basic Income and Stakeholder Grants as Alternative Cornerstones for a More Egalitarian Capitalism*, (London: Verso, 2002).

⁶⁸ Max H. Baer, *Capitalism and Democracy* (New York: Basic Books, [1922] 1968); see also Robert Dahl, *Democracy and Its Critics* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1957); and Robert Dahl, *Democracy and Its Critics*, trans. Paul Eden and Paul C. Schattschneider (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1957).

⁶⁹ Max H. Baer, *Capitalism and Democracy* (New York: Basic Books, [1922] 1968); see also Robert Dahl, *Democracy and Its Critics* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1957); and Robert Dahl, *Democracy and Its Critics*, trans. Paul Eden and Paul C. Schattschneider (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1957).

⁷⁰ Jane J. Mansbridge, *The Labor Movement and the Problem of Democracy* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1980).
⁷¹ Anne Alstott, “Why Stakeholding?,” in Erik Olin Wright (ed.), *Redesigning Distribution: Basic Income and Stakeholder Grants as Alternative Cornerstones for a More Egalitarian Capitalism*, (London: Verso, 2002).
Participatory Democracy: Prospects for Democratizing Democracy (Montreal, Canada: Black Rose Books, 2005), pp. 287–291.

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⁷² Benjamin Ward, “The Firm in Illyria: Market Syndicalism,” American Economic Review 48:4 (1958), pp. 566-589; see also Evsey Domar, “The Soviet Farm as a Producer Cooperative,” American Economic Review 56:4 (1966), pp. 734-757.

⁷³ Eirik G. Furubotn and Svetozar Pejovich, “Property Rights and the Behavior of the Firm in a Socialist State: The Example of Yugoslavia,” Journal of Economics 30:3 (1970), pp. 431-454.

⁷⁴ John Roemer, A Future for Socialism (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1994).

⁷⁵ Armen A. Alchian and Harold Demsetz, “Production, Information Costs, and Economic Organization,” The American Economic Review 62:5 (1972), pp. 777-795; Michael C. Jensen and William H. Meckling, “Rights and Production Functions: An Application to Labor-Managed Firms and Codetermination,” Journal of Business 52:4 (1979), pp. 1-54.

⁷⁶ Hansmann, The Ownership of Enterprise.

⁷⁷ Karl Marx, Capital, trans. Paul Eden and Paul Cedar (London, UK: Dent, [1867] 1933); Hansmann, The Ownership of Enterprise; see also Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb, The History of Trade Unionism (London, UK: Longmans, Green and Co., 1907); Ernest Mandel, “Self-Management: Dangers and Possibilities,” International 2:3 (1975), pp. 3-9; and Rosa Luxemburg, Reform or Revolution (London, UK: Militant Publications, [1900] 1986).

⁷⁸ Ellerman, The Democratic Worker-Owned Firm.

⁷⁹ Ellerman, The Democratic Worker-Owned Firm; see also Jaroslav Vanek, The General Theory of Labour-Managed Market Economies (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1970).

⁸⁰ Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis, “A Political and Economic Case for the Democratic Enterprise,” in David Copp, Jean Hampton, and John E. Roemer (eds), The Idea of Democracy (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993), pp. 375-399; see also Bradley and Gelb, “Motivation and Control in the Mondragon Experiment,” pp. 211-231; Greenberg, “Industrial Democracy and the Democratic Citizen,” pp. 964-981; Branko Horvat, “The Theory of the Worker-Managed Firm Revisited,” Journal of Comparative Economics 10 (1986), pp. 9-25; and Joseph Stiglitz, “Market Socialism and Neoclassical Economics,” in Pranab Bardhan and John Roemer (eds), Market Socialism (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), pp. 21-41.

⁸¹ Carl Bellas, Industrial Democracy and the Worker-Owned Firm: A Study of Twenty-One Plywood Companies in the Pacific Northwest (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972); see also Katrina Berman, Worker-Owned Plywood Companies: An Economic Analysis (Pullman, WA: Washington State University Press, 1967); Paul Bernstein, Workplace Democratization: Its Internal Dynamics (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1976).

⁸² Derek Jones, “British Producer Cooperatives, 1948-1968: Productivity and Organizational Structure,” in Derek Jones and Jan Svenjar (eds), Participatory and Self-Managed Firms (Lexington, MA: LexingtonBooks, 1982), pp. 175-198.

⁸³ Niels Mygind, “Are Self-Managed Firms Efficient? The Experience of Danish Fully and Partly Self-Managed Firms,” in Derek Jones and Jan Svenjar (eds), Advances in the Economics of Participatory and Self-Managed Firms (Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1987), pp. 243-256.

⁸⁴ Henk Thomas and Chris Logan, Mondragon: An Economic Analysis (London, UK: G. Allen & Unwin, 1982).

⁸⁵ Bodil Thordarson, “A Comparison of Worker-Owned Firms and Conventionally Owned Firms in Sweden,” in Derek Jones and Jan Svenjar (eds), Advances in the Economics of Participatory and Self-Managed Firms (Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1987), pp. 225-242.

⁸⁶ Jacques Defourny, “Comparative Measures of Technical Efficiency for Five Hundred French Workers' Cooperatives,” in Derek Jones and Jan Svenjar (eds), Advances in the Economics of Participatory and Self-Managed Firms (Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1987), pp. 27-62.

⁸⁷ Piero Bartlett, Centralized Performance (Lexington, MA: LexingtonBooks, 1982); see also Will Albrecht, “Worker-Owned Firms in North America,” pp. 103-120; and Alberto Zevi, “The Economics of Self-Managed Firms,” pp. 121-140.

⁸⁸ Derek Jones, “The Case of Poland,” in Advances in the Economics of Participatory and Self-Managed Firms (Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1985), pp. 195-218.



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⁸⁹ Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis, “Efficient Redistribution: New Rules for Markets, States and Communities,” in S. Bowles and H. Gintis (eds), *Recasting Egalitarianism: New Rules for Communities, States and Markets* (London, UK: Verso, 1998), pp. 1–35.

⁹⁰ Dow, *Governing the Firm*, pp. 162–163; see also John P. Bonin, Derek Jones, and Louis Putterman, “Theoretical and Empirical Studies of Producer Cooperatives: Will Ever the Twain Meet?,” *Journal of Economic Literature* 31:3 (1993), pp. 1290–1320.

⁹¹ Smith, *Blooming Together or Wilting Alone?*, p. 37; see also Zevi, “The Performance of Italian Producer Cooperatives.”

⁹² Dow, *Governing the Firm*, p. 227.

⁹³ Dow, *Governing the Firm*, 198.

⁹⁴ Roy Morrison, *We Build the Road as We Travel* (Warner, NH: Essential Book Publishers, 1997).

⁹⁵ Bartlett, et al., report that “cooperatives appear to have stronger links with the local economy: they are less export oriented, have higher shares of sales to local buyers, and are more likely to recruit unemployed labour than private firms.” Bartlett et al., “Labor-Managed Cooperatives and Private Firms in North Central Italy,” p. 116.

⁹⁶ Morrison, *We Build the Road as We Travel*, p. 188.

⁹⁷ Geoffrey Garrett and Deborah Mitchell, “Globalization, Government Spending and Taxation in the OECD,” *European Journal of Political Research* 39:2 (2001), pp. 145–177; see also Geoffrey Garrett, “Global Markets and National Politics: Collision Course or Virtuous Circle?,” *International Organizations* 52:4 (1998), pp. 787–824; Duane Swank, *Global Capital, Political Institutions, and Policy Change in Developed Welfare States* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2002); Dennis Quinn, “The Correlates of Change in International Financial Regulation,” *American Political Science Review* 91:3 (1997), pp. 531–551; and Axel Dreher, *The Influence of Globalization on Taxes and Social Policy—An Empirical Analysis of OECD Countries* (Exeter, UK: University of Exeter, 2003). It is important to note that in many places statutory rates of corporate taxation, that is, the legal rates that corporations must pay, have in fact fallen. Thomas Plumper and Vera E. Troeger, “Why is There no Race to the Bottom in Capital Taxation?,” *International Studies Quarterly* 53:3 (2009), pp. 761–786. In the average OECD (Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development) country, the average corporate tax rate fell from about 50% in 1983 to about 30% in 2003. Philipp Genschel, “Globalization and the Transformation of the Tax State,” *European Review* 13:1 (2005), p. 65. However, the statutory or legal rate is not necessarily a good measure of what corporations really pay. The effective tax rate on capital is a much better measure because it captures the amount that capital is actually paying. In Garrett and Mitchell's words, “the effective capital tax rate is calculated as the sum of households' capital income taxes, corporate income taxes, taxes on immovable property, and taxes on financial and capital transaction, divided by the total operating surplus of the economy (that is, profits),” Garrett and Mitchell, “Globalization, Government Spending and Taxation in the OECD,” pp. 158–159. So there is an open question as to why statutory rates are falling but effective rates are not.

⁹⁸ Garrett, “Global Markets and National Politics: Collision Course or Virtuous Circle?,” pp. 787–824. There are several possible explanations for this. One important point is that countries with higher taxes also tend to have better public goods (such as government services and infrastructure), which make business more profitable and so entice investment. See Swank, *Global Capital, Political Institutions, and Policy Change in Developed Welfare States*. Garrett and Mitchell, “Globalization, Government Spending and Taxation in the OECD,” as well as Dani Rodrik, *Has Globalization Gone Too Far?* (Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics, 1997), have argued that increased globalization produces increased desire for welfare in order for the citizens to compensate themselves from the resultant insecurity. Additionally, it is clear that regardless of globalization, many types of capital are largely immobile, and many types of firms have a number of reasons for wishing to stay in their home base.

⁹⁹ Swank, *Global Capital, Political Institutions, and Policy Change in Developed Welfare States*.

¹⁰⁰ Genschel

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pressures of global trade. In the US, for example, it has been estimated that locally oriented economic activity represents about 60% of all economic activity. Alperovitz, *America Beyond Capitalism*, p. 126.

¹⁰⁴ Alperovitz, *America Beyond Capitalism*.

¹⁰⁵ Greg MacLeod and Darryl Reed, “Mondragon's Response to the Challenges of Globalization: A Multi-Localization Strategy,” in Darryl Reed and J.J. McMurtry (eds), *Co-Operatives in a Global Economy: The Challenges of Co-Operation across Borders* (Newcastle upon Tyne, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2009), pp. 111–140.

¹⁰⁶ Anjel Mari Errasti, Inaki Heras, Baleren Bakaikoa and Pilar Elgoibar, “The Internationalisation of Cooperatives: The Case of the Mondragon Cooperative Corporation,” *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* 74:4 (2003), pp. 553–584.

¹⁰⁷ David Ellerman, *Property and Contract in Economics: The Case for Economic Democracy* (Cambridge, MA: Blackwell, 1992); see also Erik Olin Wright, *Envisioning Real Utopias* (London, UK: Verso, 2010).

¹⁰⁸ Robert Dahl and Charles Lindblom, *Politics, Economics, and Welfare* (Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, [1953] 1976).

¹⁰⁹ On market socialism see, Pranab Bardhan and John Roemer (eds), *Market Socialism: The Current Debate* (New York: Oxford University Press,1993); see also David Schweickart, *Against Capitalism* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1996); and Alec Nove, *The Economics of Feasible Socialism*, 2nd ed. (London, UK: Harper Collins, 1991).

¹¹⁰ Alastair Campbell, Charles Keen, Geraldine Norman and Robert Oakeshott, *Worker-Owners: The Mondragon Achievement* (London, UK: Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, 1977).

¹¹¹ One way that transition might be plausible is through the implementation of a kind of Meidner Plan. Rudolf Meidner, *Employee Investment Funds: An Approach to Collective Capital Formation* (London, UK: G. Allen & Unwin, 1978). For instance, one could imagine legislation whereby firms are required to set aside a portion of their profits each year as new shares controlled by the internal workers on an egalitarian basis. The original Swedish Meidner Plan calculated that if 20% of profits were set aside each year the workers would be majority owners within roughly thirty-five years, and effective controllers much sooner (because effective control in corporations usually requires much less than 51% of ownership). If we adapted such a plan to involve two streams, one involving private business shares passing to internal workers, and one involving private bank shares passing to newly created democratic banks, then such a plan would result in the slow but incremental and inexorable democratization of the economy.

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