We ask you all to go into action for a measure to guarantee economic security for all in our land by means of guaranteeing a minimum income for all. This measure provides for every family of three in the country, a guaranteed minimum income starting with $100 a month and eventually rising to $200. It proposes securing for every unmarried adult a minimum income starting with $60 a month and rising to $120. It assures families with more than one child a minimum additional
income, for every additional child, of $20 a month, rising to $40. In addition it provides against possible inflation to prevent an indirect liquidation of the intent of the Plan.

The proposed Act considers every person over 18 years of age an adult, forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality. It provides that opportunity be created for every able person to earn at least the provided minimum of income. Only if and where the social arrangements prevent such a minimum
earning, it declares the social security fund of the government responsible to make up the differences.

The first step proposed by the Plan, therefore, is the inauguration of an extensive public works program. This program must supply jobs for masses of unemployed. At the same time it must satisfy the obvious needs of the communities. Such needs, for example, slum clearance and erection of low-cost housing; increase and improvement of social services, such as schools, hospitals, health stations; it provides for the establishment of
laboratories, recreation centers, playgrounds, etc. The carrying out of this program will improve the health and the welfare of the communities, and will thus represent social service.

The wages of the workers in the fulfillment of this program will increase the demand for consumer's goods. As a result, farm products will find a more ready market, industrial production will be stimulated, employment will rise, and the national income will consequently and proportionately be boosted. This will lead to a rapid and progressive reduction
of the number of people earning below the minimum required, or not earning anything at all. The requirement of funds for social insurance will therefore shrink in the same ratio.

Once obligated to make up the discrepancy, the government will no longer allow the payment of minimum wages below the subsistence level. The adoption of the proposal will therefore raise the current minimum and will thus contribute to putting
an end to the
disgraceful and
inhuman practices
of child exploitation.

Provision for
union rates of wages
on all public projects
of the proposed Security
Act will strengthen
organized labor.

This will prevent
the minimum
income provided at the same time to
become universal
maximum.

Here we run up against
two questions.
Are the demands in the proposed act justified? If so,
is it physically possible to satisfy them?

Now, are our
demands justified?
To show that only one answer is possible to this question, let us reformulate it. Are the people justified in demanding a chance to live and a chance for their children to live? I let you answer this question. Well, are they?

The public press of our country, owned and controlled by economic royalists, have always defended primarily the interests of economic royalism. With the empty formula, "The American workers do not want a dole, they only want jobs," they have consistently attacked social security legislation. By this method the economic
royalists have, on
the one hand, created
the impression that
only workers with jobs
have a right to live.
On the other hand they
have attached a stigma
of degradation to the
*carpioni* of social
insurance. Upon the
premise thus created
the economic royalists
answered all demands
of the workers for
social security with
a stereotyped phrase:
"If you want to eat,
work."

To be sure, unlike
the economic royalists,
the workers of America
do not ask for an
unearned income. What
they do ask for is a
chance to earn their
living. But when that chance is withheld they claim the right and have the duty to themselves and to their dependents, to demand adequate sustenance of their lives from other sources. They ask for jobs first, and for adequate social insurance as an alternative.

Now let us investigate whether the Plan of the I.W.W. is possible of execution. To find the right answer to this question, we must first of all find out if the capacity of American labor, of American industries
and of American resources suffices to produce enough for everybody. If they can produce enough, then the question is no longer: is it possible to provide enough for everybody? but, what measures are necessary to assure an equitable distribution of what is provided?

Now, can we produce
enough in America to satisfy the needs of all? For an answer let us call to the witness stand the economists and political spokesmen of our social system. Be seated.

Now, Gentlemen, can our country produce enough for all?

Did you hear the answers?

They were unanimously of the opinion that the masses of people in our time and country suffer from unemployment and consequent starvation not because of under- but because of over-production.

As a matter of fact, we did not need these witnesses to tell us that. The deeds of our political authorities had told it to us.
a long time ago. They deceived
without any prepared
increase in the decision
of production they
promised to plow
under potatoes and
corn and cotton, not increase their production.

they applied surplus
the dumping of fruit,
instead of proposing
its distribution. They ordered pigs shot
and burned, instead of ordering them eaten.

Call another witness. Franklin
Delano Roosevelt,
President of the
United States, please
take the stand. You must excuse our witness. Just now, his voice is a little impaired, because lately he had to do a lot of shouting. But I will repeat his answer in my more audible voice. The president said:

"It seems to me that our physical economic plant will not expand in the future at the same rate at which it has been expanded in the past. We may build more factories, but the fact remains..."
that we have enough
to supply all of our
domestic needs, and
more, if they are
used. With these
factories we can
now make more shoes,
more textiles, more
steel, more radios,
more automobiles,
more of almost
everything than we
can use."

Now, after all the testimony is in I call on you
fraternal friends,
to pronounce the verdict;
Can our country
produce enough to
feed all? — Can it?

Now we have finally
arrived at the main
question before
us. If enough for all can be produced in our land, what then is responsible for the want of the many? Let us see.