

*I* We ask you all to go into action for  
~~the International~~

~~workers order proposes~~

a measure to guarantee  
economic security for  
all in our land by  
means of guaranteeing  
a minimum income for  
all. <sup>This</sup> ~~a~~ measure

provides for every  
family of three in  
the country, ~~a~~ a  
guaranteed ~~a~~ minimum

income starting with  
\$100 a month and  
eventually rising

to \$200. It proposes *securing*

~~a~~ for every

unmarried adult a

minimum income starting

with \$60 a month and

rising to \$120. It *assures*

~~a~~ 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* ~~possibility of~~ possible inflation *to prevent an indirect liquidation of* ~~may not liquidate~~ the intent of the Plan.

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The proposed Act considers every person over 18 years of age an adult, <sup>It</sup> ~~and~~ 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.

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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,

*It asks for*

~~at the same time it~~

~~must satisfy the~~

~~obvious needs of the~~

~~communities. Such~~

~~needs, for example,~~

~~the~~ slum clearance

and erection of low-  
cost housing; <sup>*it calls for*</sup> 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 <sup>provide</sup> ~~represent a~~

social services. *also sorely needed*

The <sup>Earnings of</sup> ~~wages of~~ the workers

~~wages~~ in the fulfill-

ment of this program will *rapidly and effectively*

increase the demand for

consumer's goods. As

a result, farm products

will find a more

ready market, ~~the~~ *industrial production*

~~industry~~ 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*.

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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~~ *the* proposal *of our Order* will  
therefore raise the ~~the~~ *current*  
minimum and will thus  
contribute to putting

an end to the  
disgraceful and  
inhuman practices  
of child exploitation.

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

This will <sup>prevent</sup> ~~the~~  
~~the~~ <sup>proposed</sup> the minimum  
income ~~provided in~~ at the same time to  
~~the~~  
become <sup>the</sup> universal  
maximum.

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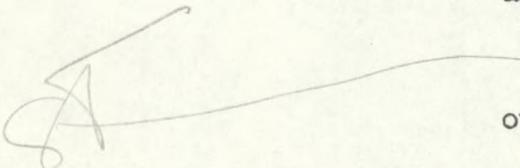
Here we ~~run~~ run up against  
~~two~~ two questions.

Are the ~~demands~~ demands in the propose act  
justified? If so,  
is it physically  
possible to satisfy  
them?

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Now, are our  
demands justified?

To show that only  
one answer is possible  
to this question,  
let <sup>us</sup>  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 *recipients*

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ 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~~ *investigate*

~~whether~~ *the* Plan ~~of~~ *of* the I. W. O. 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 <sup>can be</sup> provided?

~~Whether enough can be produced, is a question~~  
~~of fact.~~ ~~The answer cannot be given~~

~~cannot be decided by~~  
~~by a majority~~ ~~vote.~~ But equitable distribution

~~the second, however,~~  
of what can be provided, that  
is a political question. That can and should

~~be decided~~  
a vote of  
by the majority of the  
people.

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,*  
 Gentlemen, <sup>Now,</sup> can our  
 country produce  
 enough for all?

Did you hear  
 the <sup>iv</sup> answers?

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
 They <sup>are</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ 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. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~people \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_~~  
 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 decreed  
 witness stand proposed

for a remedy not an

increase but a decrease

of production. They

proposed to plow

under potatoes and

corn and cotton, not increase their production.

instead of planting

watched

they approached

the dumping of <sup>surplus</sup> fruit,

instead of proposing

its distribution. They ordered pigs shot  
 and buried, instead of ordering them eaten.

They carried through

a shooting and a burying

of the pigs, instead

of having them eaten.

Well, ~~now~~ now, let us

~~stop off the~~

stand. We are now

to call another

witness. Franklin

Delano Roosevelt,

President of the

United States, please

take the stand. <sup>Listen to this</sup> [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] question: Is the

[REDACTED] economic machinery of our country  
capable of producing

enough for all?

*You must excuse our witness. Just now, his  
[REDACTED] the voice*

[REDACTED] witness is a

little impaired, <sup>because lately he had to do a lot of</sup>

shouting so loudly

*for* aid for Britain, <sup>But I will repeat his</sup> [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] here is the answer <sup>in my more audible voice.</sup>

[REDACTED] of the witness,

*The president  
said:*

[REDACTED] repeated

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"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, my  
 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.