

It has long been apparent that everyone cannot and should not work at a production-type job. This becomes more apparent as we observe the increase in the "labor-force" and the vast changes being wrought by automation-cybernetics. It can no longer be desired that all should labor in the strict sense of the term. We can anticipate that the greatest talents and potential of all citizens will contribute to a society of great creativity and human fulfillment. A broad variety of skills, talents, energies, and knowledge will be acknowledged as valuable in the new American culture, deriving in part from automation-cybernetics. We need not fear that a lack of labor will doom our productivity. This will continue. Rather the greater problem will be the development of prudent uses of leisure time.

3. *A related issue is the fear of abuse in a guaranteed annual income system*

Many fear that this will encourage debilitating idleness, undermine ambition, and destroy initiative. It should be pointed out that a guaranteed income is not proposed as a correction for dishonesty, delinquency, and corruption. Other programs are needed to remedy these problems, although families with sufficient income to live in decency and dignity can be expected to produce less delinquency and crime. Further, there is reason to expect a guaranteed income to precipitate less dishonesty and abuse than our present welfare systems produce.

Where it is possible to build into a guaranteed income system a plan for work incentives, this may be desirable as a practical and strategic measure. Such an approach, however, may detract from the basic premise upon which a guaranteed income rests: that all families are entitled to a sufficient income to live with decency and human dignity. By their very existence they have a right to live in decency. It is generally accepted that people have a right to live. We believe that human living is not just breathing and moving. A basic weakness of our society today is that we have not established standards for decent and dignified human living. The lack of attention to those who are impoverished, hungry, and discriminated against is a problem which knowledgeable citizens with respect for human dignity must correct. It is necessary that the people know about these conditions and it is important to promote respect for human dignity.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Mr. Hayes, will you stop for just a moment? Senator Percy is going to have to leave.

Senator PERCY, would you like to ask some questions?

Senator PERCY. I would hate to interrupt.

Representative GRIFFITHS. We would be pleased for you to do so. You go ahead with questions if you would like to.

Senator PERCY. I am sorry I must leave for Chicago, but I do have a few things in mind.

You were here yesterday, Mr. Hayes, during the questioning of Mr. Hicks of the Liberty Lobby and Mr. Dumpson from Fordham University. Would you care to comment from your own experience whether or not the figure of 25 to 35 million impoverished in America is approximately correct?

Mr. HAYES. I would say that is approximately correct and in general, the statistics Mr. Dumpson gave I would accept. I believe the March issue of the Social Security Bulletin brings the poverty figure