

We also compared it with an experimental program we have found in rural Wisconsin called Judicare, in which private counsel are compensated for the cases that they handle for the poor rather than having staff attorneys handle them. Under that plan it works out to an average of \$139.01 per case, almost three times what it is costing us, on a national average, with staff attorneys.

Behind the statistics, of course, there are some stories that have come to us that I think really tell what legal services is all about.

In rural California, a migrant camp was located near a city. The migrants came to our California rural assistance program and complained that their water was impure; contaminated. They also complained that their water bills seemed much higher than residents of the city.

Some investigation turned up the fact that, No. 1, they were being charged more. This was primarily because the city was contracting with a private water company rather than rendering the service out of the public utility there. It also turned out that the water was contaminated. Chemists analyzed it and found it was impure.

California Rural Legal Assistance, our project there, filed suit before the Public Utilities Commission in California and after prolonged negotiations the CRLA attorneys were able to get a settlement with the water company on behalf of several hundred migrants.

No. 1, they purified the water, and No. 2, they refunded almost \$4,000 in past water payments, admitting that they had been overcharging.

Another good example comes from New York City out of our project there represented a young man who was being expelled from school and established for the first time in New York City the right of a juvenile to have a hearing before he is suspended from school and before he becomes, in effect, a force dropout.

In today's paper it is reported that our Hartford, Conn., program won a landmark case before a three-judge Federal court in which that three-judge Federal court held that the very common State law requiring a year's residence before you are eligible for welfare is unconstitutional.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me ask you a question at this point in the view of saving time.

Do you have a breakdown of the type of cases that your neighborhood legal service has rendered to the poor throughout the country?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, I had given a partial breakdown. As I indicated, roughly 34 percent of the cases have been in the general area of family law, and as a subdivision of that, 15 percent of the cases have involved people who were seeking divorce or annulment. Roughly 20 percent have involved consumer problems; roughly 8 percent have involved housing problems; roughly 7 percent administrative problems with most of those being in the welfare area; and roughly 33 percent have involved juvenile problems, misdemeanor problems, and other miscellaneous problems.

Mr. GIBBONS. Let me ask a question, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Could you talk a little more about this welfare case?

Did that involve the problems of these welfare programs under our Social Security Act, or was it the local welfare matter?

Mr. JOHNSON. This was aid to dependent children. And it was a case in Hartford, Conn. It was a three-judge Federal court ruling on the