

a lawyer or trained layman would recognize to be legal problems in the consumer area, the housing area, et cetera.

Mr. GOODELL. I have one further question here, if the gentleman will indulge me. I take it by implication, that you gave the cost of \$48.39 per case in your neighborhood legal services and \$139.01 for judicare. By implication you seem to be saying you prefer the neighborhood approach to the judicare approach.

Do you have any assessment of the comparative value of these two approaches?

Mr. JOHNSON. Our preliminary conclusion is that certainly for urban areas where neighborhood law offices manned by full-time staff attorneys are clearly feasible, that this is by far the preferable method. It means we can reach with the same amount of money almost three times as many people.

We don't know all the answers on judicare yet, because we don't know all of the answers as to the quality of service being performed and what the cost might be in a rural area like that with a staff-type program.

The American Bar Foundation is doing a comparison study for us of judicare and staff-type programs in a rural context, and we are also going to have the University of New Mexico Sociology Department do an in-depth study and comparison of judicare and another kind of program in a rural area.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Ford?

Mr. FORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The record seems to be unduly burdened this morning with discussion of divorce. The implication here is that your program is blazing a new trail in providing public money for the destruction of the institution of marriage. I would like to observe that in Wayne County, which includes the city of Detroit, and some 40 other communities known as the Detroit metropolitan area, we have been using public money to pay for divorces, separations for at least since I began to practice law in January 1952, and I know it had been going on for some many years before that.

Mr. Meeds has touched upon a situation in his State which makes a divorce not only absolutely desirable, but absolutely essential for a person who frequently finds himself in poverty. I would like to suggest one we find frequently around the big industrial city.

We have folks who come from other parts of the country with false hopes about how easy it is going to be to get a big-paying job in the automobile plant. A young man comes without much training and perhaps one or two small children. He discovers that the additional burden of trying to compete in the much more difficult environment of an industrial city is just too much; so he has what the lawyers in our area refer to as "a poor man's divorce." He just gets on a bus or train and leaves.

His young wife is left with one or two children. The first time she comes in contact with a social agency, a record is made of the marriage and where it occurred and so on, but she hasn't the slightest idea where her husband lives, or even if he is alive. She may ultimately get on ADC or some other program. Finally, if she's fortunate and starts to work her way out of it, she might find a job that will start to move her away from being dependent entirely on public welfare.