

have, the more income they will want to make, and that there is such a thing as a quantum jump, by which you put a floor under them, and they get out of poverty.

Certainly, there will be discontinuity, there will be people who will require supplementation, and that is why I believe you are going to continue to need a welfare system. But I think that system will be much shrunk.

Now, on the other side, we talk about social services under public assistance. I am not talking now about the programs Mr. Hursh has. He has one of the best programs in the country. But I would want to examine the extent to which there are any social services of any consequence given to public assistance today. If you are talking about constructing a new public social service program such as Mr. Hursh talked about in his program, that is a different thing. It has nothing to do with income maintenance at all.

If he is talking about that, I think we cannot sit here and predict what will it take. We certainly know that, of most of the people who are providing public assistance and public service programs, there are very few people trained to do that, and this is a major problem that plagues not only that program but others. So I think it is not easy to compare the two directly.

I think, from the point of view of administering a public assistance program, there ought to be considerable shrinking of that program. If you now, in addition, want to provide a broad public social service program, this would require a different allocation of resources.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Mr. Ginsberg?

Mr. GINSBERG. Basically, I agree with Mr. Carter. What the change would be depends on how many elements in this package you went with. I think the direction is clearly, one, to make it automatic. Social security does operate quite substantially automatically. If you had to point to a single aspect that is degrading, demeaning, wasteful in staff, cost, and everything, it is this individual determination of need. To the extent that you move toward an automatic system and a determination of need on the basis of certain general criteria applicable across the board and only sample checking, I think you would come up with not only a reduced staff, but with a substantially different staff, a different mix of staff with different kinds of people, different backgrounds, and a staff who would be better equipped to do the job, even though a large number of them would have, would require, much less in the way of educational and other qualifications.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Let me ask you this: Supposing that the Federal Government accepted the New York standard, but we said you cannot go above this, and the Federal Government sent the check to all of those who did not meet that standard throughout the United States. In your judgment, would it stop the influx of people into the cores of the central cities?

Mr. GINSBERG. It would not completely stop it, because there is no question that people move from one place to another place for a variety of reasons. It is a real oversimplification when people say they came here for one reason or another. They came mainly to improve their lot.

Representative GRIFFITHS. And some of them just to see New York.