

that this is the ideal and that most people will work if given the chance, then it seems to me that you just have to do something about seeing to it that women on welfare are given a chance to work. I think I know this Congress pretty well. If you do not do this, you are going to create a permanent welfare class in this country that never will be lifted above this level.

So I think that it is deplorable that you are wasting money on an experiment which does not include women.

Now, I think one of the most difficult things for me to swallow is the idea of a children's allowance, because the criticism that comes to me comes from people who say, as I had 26 women say, both black and white, who were scrubbing floors for a living, that maintain little homes, paying taxes—the question they asked was, why should I pay taxes to support an 18-year-old rearing a family of illegitimate children?

Now, if you can give me an answer to that, I will be glad to listen to it. I could at 60 scrub floors, but I could have done it at 18, too. Why should they not have to do it? This is the first answer that is going to have to be made on any welfare system that changes.

Would you be willing to answer?

Mr. MORGAN. I think there is a very simple answer to that. You do it for the children. Our society has never had the courage to suggest that if children are not being properly raised, they ought to be separated from their parents. We may have to face up to the issue that if you really believe what you are saying, you may have to go the second step and suggest that under the circumstances, these children ought to be raised somewhere else.

Representative GRIFFITHS. I agree, but orphanages were tried at one time and people did not like the idea. It seems the next way out is saying that woman herself must go to work. But if you give her a child allowance, are you not really rewarding her for having additional children? Of course you are.

Mr. MORGAN. But you have to do something with the children.

Representative GRIFFITHS. But you are calling the children into being by a child allowance.

Mr. MORGAN. I think there is some doubt about this.

Representative GRIFFITHS. This is one of the biggest criticisms that comes to me out of the public schools of Michigan. When a child graduates from an inner city school, the boy has no way of making a living, but there is certainly a way for a girl to get an assured income. You are already giving it to her. So why do you not try to see to it that she, too, goes to work?

Mr. MORGAN. But you still have to do something with her children.

Representative GRIFFITHS. There is a sort of middle-class theory that women do not work. I assure you that women work.

Mr. MORGAN. I do not question that women work. This is not a discussion of legalized abortion or separating children from their parents. But given a society that refuses to do these other steps, we are then saddled with a problem that we have failed to deal with this as certain early stages. We have to do something with these children. You have already said we have no institutional devices for taking care of them. Day care for these children is extremely expensive. It has never been