

Representative GRIFFITHS. Thank you very much, Mr. Tobin.
Mrs. Winston?

**STATEMENT OF MRS. ELLEN WINSTON, WELFARE CONSULTANT,
AND FORMER COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE, U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

Mrs. WINSTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman, members of the committee. I have already filed a statement that I ask be included in the record, and I shall speak of some of the points in that.

In preparing this statement, I was guided by some of the questions that were sent out in preparation for the testimony. When one comes along as third in a panel, there will be, unfortunately, some repetition, or perhaps fortunately so, because that emphasizes our points.

First of all, I would like to emphasize the fact that there are millions of poor who need help now, not next year or in a later year after we have gone through the process of lengthy discussion and debate about the adoption of some system other than public assistance, such as negative income tax, or children's allowances, or some other approach that has been discussed before the committee. Therefore, I think we need to address ourselves to the people now receiving public assistance, who need more financial help today, and how we may promptly extend financial aid to those who are now eligible under existing Federal law, but not receiving assistance because of a variety of State limitations. This is particularly pertinent because of the Supreme Court decision earlier this week.

In addition, of course, to income maintenance, we need to give attention to the need for services—not services for all people, but services for those who wish to receive help in raising their level of living, strengthening family life, improving their employability, and in a great number of ways. We need to provide this help irrespective of financial status, because we find the need for services across the entire income range, such as need for a vastly expanded homemaker service program. We now have about 12,000 homemakers in this country; we need an estimated 200,000, on a minimal basis. The extension of day care likewise has to be substantial. At the present time, we have facilities for something like 475,000 young children; we need day care for an estimated 3 million young children at this time.

There is also the need for intensified counseling and help in how to get to and use the range of services that is available while we are expanding and bolstering those services, not only in the welfare field, but also in education and health, employability, and so on.

In the second place, we need to evaluate and program in much greater detail than we have up to the present time what we will require as a continuing public assistance program and the expanded community services which will be needed. Come what may, there will need to be a net of provisions to undergird those persons who, for any reason, are most vulnerable in our society. I would suggest that this should include an objective, practical, basically routine public assistance program, whether this is the continuing method of economic aid for the poor, or whether it is reduced to a smaller program through introduction of some new type of income maintenance. In the latter case, the public assistance program would then become residual, for