

going and continue to try to refine this particular problem. It would seem to me that considering the number of years we have had this same problem with us, I do not think it could very well be resolved before we institute such a program as this. I suppose that this might in a certain sense lend some support to those who are trying to solve it.

One of the meanings, as I am sure you know better than I, is that there is a body of opinion which thinks there ought to be some Federal standard on suitability of work and so on instead of leaving it up to the States, where you have a great variety of different requirements.

But all these things are going to be debated for a long time to come. I think we might get underway with what criteria we presently have.

Mr. HAYES. I think I would also like to add that I do not think a program should be based on a premise that people must work in the sense that you used it.

In the first place, I think that the American society has to begin to prepare for the eventuality of the impossibility of everyone being able to work in that sense.

Senator PROXMIRE. We are a pretty long way from that. You see, the trouble is not perhaps with people who are more affluent and have had probably an easy time and are maybe a little bit guilty about the fact that they have had their parents pay for their education and they have had a lot of advantages. It is the fellow who has struggled hard and does not have much more of an income than the poverty level. Maybe he is earning \$4,500 or \$5,000 a year and supporting a family. He is paying taxes, maybe not much Federal income tax, but all kinds of other taxes—sales tax, property taxes, and so forth. He works, and he works hard, and he does not like his job. Many people do not. It is hard to say that most do not, but many do not. It is a repetitious job, perhaps, a tough job, maybe physically unattractive in a lot of ways. He can understand giving income to people who are blind and ill and so forth, but to give income to those who are able to work and just do not want to do a job that is unpleasant; it is very hard for the kind of person I have just described to accept it and support it. I must say I have a lot of sympathy with his viewpoint.

So why would it not be practical to be pretty strict on this kind of thing and rely on the unemployment compensation system we have now?

Mr. HAYES. I think you could.

Senator PROXMIRE. And stick with it for quite a while. In fact, it is hard for me to see why we should ever get away from that. I think work is likely to be a disutility for the lifetime of just about everybody in this room. It is great to be in the Senate or the House. Or to be a teacher or a priest. But there are many things that you do not do but you have to do in order to support your family.

Monsignor CORCORAN. I think that this is a problem in a sense. I think that so much of the discussion does focus upon this Mr. X, how many there are who are going to not want to work or not want to take this job. I would think in the long run, that this would not be the major problem. I have a little more confidence in human nature. I think most people like to be occupied in doing something.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think they like to be occupied in doing something. But we have these unpleasant jobs. We are going to have them.