

Yet historically, women are well equipped to do this and they have been trained to do it from babyhood practically. Yet you can see it in every single city today; you will see women who are left widows perhaps at 50, who have never done anything but maintain a home, and will choose to work in a department store on a split day at \$8 a day and pay their transportation back and forth, rather than work in the city of Detroit for \$14 a day keeping house.

Mr. HAYES. I have commented on that point a little bit earlier. I do not know if you want to add to that, Monsignor?

Monsignor CORCORAN. The only thing I can say is I, too, think that is one of the biggest problems in the whole thing. I think that expression of it that you have made certainly underscores one side of it.

I think the other side of it is the question of how far would you go in forcing people to work at a particular type of job. I certainly would not think that we would remove all types of encouragement and even some pressures to do that. But how far you would go to actually force them to take this job is a pretty hard thing to determine.

Representative GRIFFITHS. I had a man write me the other day who is now 56 years of age. He is an engineer. He has lost his job because his company was purchased by another company. He made \$30,000 a year. How far would you go in forcing him to come down on his income? Obviously, this man could probably get a \$5,000-, or \$6,000-, or \$10,000-a-year job. It seems to me if that is the only job that is available, that is suitable.

Monsignor CORCORAN. It would seem to me that if he had a job like that offered to him, he would take that in preference to a \$3,000 minimum guarantee of income.

Representative GRIFFITHS. I would assume so.

I talked with a computer specialist one evening on a plane and he told me that in his judgment, before this century was out, American society would be broken into two groups: those who work and those who do not. Now, I would like to say that one of the things on which some emphasis should be placed is that many of the jobs that should be made available now are things that only the Government can do. Here is a great area of need.

I live in the Great Lakes region. One of the things we need is a very pronounced antipollution program or this vast resource of water is going to be lost. But only the Government is going to be in a position to do this. So we have to put some emphasis on the fact that some of this money that is going to be spent to create jobs is for things that the Government needs to do and only the Government can do.

If you actually had a minimum income for everyone, do you think it would lessen the pressures on society to create other types of jobs? Would it lessen the inclination of great industries to reach into the hard core unemployed in cities and take them on, as it were?

Mr. HAYES. I would not expect it to lessen the incentives. I think there will be comparable increases in their drives to success in their business ventures and so on. The motivation is likely to be as great or perhaps greater.

Representative GRIFFITHS. I think it would be less. I think there is great danger you would create a permanent welfare class.

Monsignor CORCORAN. One of the things you mention is the almost, you might say, prior program, or certainly a companion program, of a