

the world. Their word is as good as a written piece of paper. They do not want to accept relief if they can help it. They would like to have a little money and most of them, when they go out to plant in the spring, visualize having a little cash left over after expenses are paid. They are indeed fortunate if they produce the food needed to stay off relief.

I often wondered why there could not be developed a different kind of psychology among these people. Needy families in town have to take relief, if they are to breath and live. But if they have a piece of land, a hoe and a seed, and they live on the farm, they will work. This is one main fact about people who will benefit from title III that justifies the kind of program envisioned. When we have these kind of people in rural areas, the sensible thing to do is to give them some seed, some fertilizer, and give them the capital they need to make a decent living.

If you have to augment this with a grant, let us do it right there and keep these people, keep rural America strong. This group has been the backbone in our country in an earlier day. They have sent some of the best people to town to work. Not all that left these areas are on relief, by any stretch of the imagination. They are worthy of our help; they are worthy of the help of this Nation.

Mr. GIBBONS. Isn't there a possibility, then, that this program may prevent an early solution to a long-term problem that we have here in America; some land that is not fit to farm because of its terrain and because of its physical makeup?

Mr. JOHNSON. In past years we have seen people leave this kind of area. Actually, you know, we have had to give them some type of help to move them out of these areas. When the area west of here that makes up what they call the Skyline Drive area, when it was developed into a park area, you almost had to bulldoze some of those people out of the mountain homes and communities in that area. They did not want to leave, but they had to leave because it was just impossible to make a living there.

I think for the most part people have moved from this type of farming community. It may be that under the provision of this bill to provide some incentive for industry to move into any areas remaining, a further solution to the problem can be found. In other words, you don't try to make a family wholly dependent on income from a farm operation, but provide him with some assistance to do a subsistence-type farming and a job. In fact, that is the way many of these people in these areas today survive. They farm part time and they work off the farm part time.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. PERKINS. And further questions, Mr. Gibbons?

Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Herschel Newsom is the next witness. Is Mr. Graham representing Mr. Newsom of the National Grange?

We are delighted to have you with us this morning, Mr. Graham. Proceed.